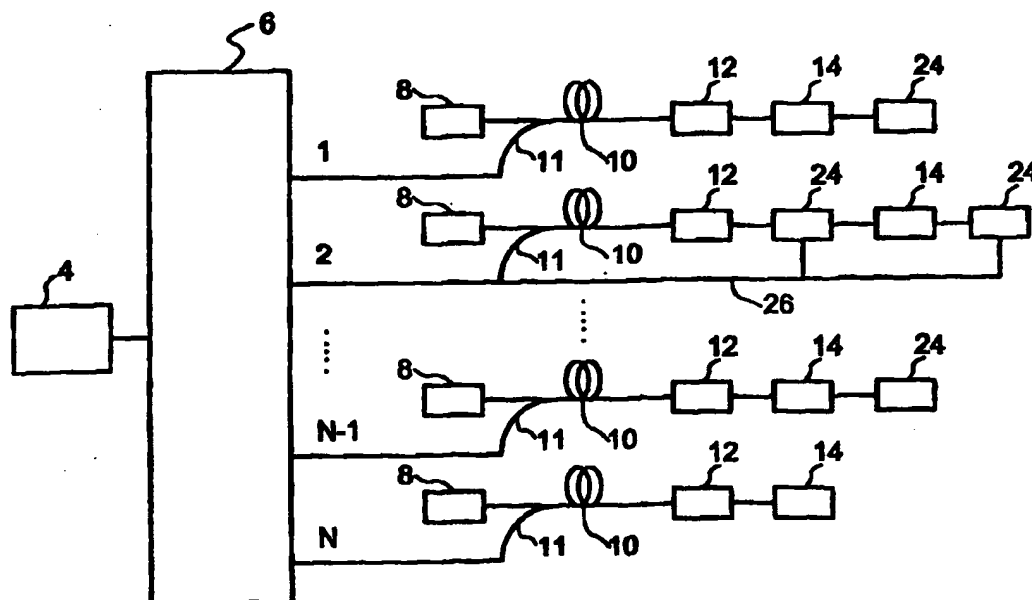




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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/02227 (22) International Filing Date: 26 January 1998 (26.01.98) (30) Priority Data: 60/036,831 31 January 1997 (31.01.97) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CORNING INCORPORATED [US/US]; 1 Riverfront Plaza, Corning, NY 14831 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): DA SILVA, Valeria, L. [BR/US]; 32 Indian Pipe, Painted Post, NY 14870 (US). YADLOWSKY, Michael [US/US]; 19 East Fifth Street, Corning, NY 14830 (US). (74) Agent: HERZFELD, Alexander, R.; Corning Incorporated, Patent Dept., SP FR 02-12, Corning, NY 14831 (US).	(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.	

(54) Title: FIBER LASERS WITH SHARED PUMP



(57) Abstract

A plurality of fiber lasers or amplifiers which share a common pump source. Cost and efficiency improvement of waveguide fiber telecommunications systems are made possible by routing pump laser power through a 1 x N coupler to supply pump light to desired combinations of optical fiber lasers or amplifiers. The design is readily adapted to the use of modules, for example laser modules which have a port for receiving pump light and a port for receiving a wavelength selecting module.

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Fiber Lasers with Shared Pump

Background of the Invention

The invention is directed to optical waveguide fiber
5 lasers configured to share a common source of pump light. The
novel fiber laser configuration includes modular units for
laser wavelength selection.

High performance telecommunication systems may be made
more cost efficient by using wavelength division multiplexing
10 (WDM). Usually, modifications are needed only at the receive
and transmit ends of the system and perhaps at already existing
regenerator stations. The waveguide fiber capability is more
fully utilized and very high transmission rates are made
possible without incurring the cost of installing additional
15 waveguide fiber cables.

A major part of the cost of a fiber laser sources for use
in WDM systems is the pump laser. The pump laser itself is
expensive and the utilization of the pump power is usually less
than optimum.

20 There is therefore a need in the telecommunications
industry for a strategy to reduce pump laser cost by more fully
utilizing the pump laser power. However, this more efficient
use of pump laser power must not reduce the design flexibility
of WDM systems. Thus a successful strategy for low cost system
25 upgrade must include to some degree the notion of
interchangeable parts, for example interchangeable and

compatible modules which perform a specific communication system task.

Summary of the Invention

5 The present invention meets the need for lower cost multiple wavelength laser sources and provides the additional flexibility of modular design.

10 A first aspect of the invention is an optical circuit made up of a plurality of optical waveguide fiber lasers which are coupled to a common pump laser by means of a $1 \times N$ optical coupler. The waveguide fiber is made a laser cavity by a reflective element at one end of the fiber and a means for wavelength selective feedback at the opposite end. To make the multiple wavelength laser source suitable for
15 wavelength division multiplexing systems, a particular wavelength selective feedback means selects a wavelength different from that selected by each of the other wavelength selective feedback means. However, it is clear that one or more laser pairs may produce the same light wavelength if a
20 particular system requires such a configuration.

25 Wavelength selective feedback means are devices which select light of a particular wavelength or wavelength band and direct the light back into the laser fiber. The selection means may be one in which a particular wavelength or wavelength band is reflected or transmitted. Devices
30 which perform this function include a grating, a loop mirror, a bandpass filter, an etalon filter, an interferometric filter, a dielectric or metallic mirror, and combinations of these devices. The mirrors may be plane or curved.

35 A particularly useful feature of the novel optical circuit is the modular design of the circuit components. In this document modular means the optical device (module) has at least one input port for receiving light and at least one output port for transmitting light, except for source or

detector modules which may have only one output or input port respectively. The transmitting and receiving ports of different modules are compatible in that the input port of any module is equipped with optical connectors or couplers which can efficiently receive light from the output port of any other module. A large number of effective designs of optical connectors and couplers are available in the telecommunication art.

A further aspect of the novel optical circuit includes an external modulator optically coupled to a fiber laser to encode information into the laser light. Various embodiments of the optical circuit, including an external modulator, may be constructed by coupling of optical amplifiers into the circuit, either before or after the external modulator. The optical amplifiers are designed so that the same pump laser which supplies power to the fiber lasers may be coupled to supply pump light to the amplifiers as well.

The pump lasers are an expensive component in optical circuits which employ lasers or amplifiers. The circuit design in which light is distributed from a common pump laser to several optical fiber lasers or to several optical amplifiers makes most efficient use of the pump laser and thus significantly reduces circuit cost.

In addition, the concept of modular optical component design greatly enhances flexibility of the optical circuit. For example, the pump laser, the fiber lasers, the $1 \times N$ couplers, the modulators, or amplifiers, may each be made modular to provide maximum flexibility. As an alternative, groups of components such as a fiber laser, a wavelength selective feedback device and an amplifier may be made into a module for interface with another module, such as an external modulator, which provides for a particular circuit function. Further examples of alternative modular designs are presented below.

The silica based optical waveguide fiber has a window of low attenuation and can be made to have a coincident window of low dispersion over the wavelength range of about 1520 nm to 1575 nm. This operating window coincides with that of erbium doped fiber lasers and amplifiers and is therefore the preferred operating window for the novel optical circuits disclosed herein.

The devices for selective feedback of light are capable of discriminating between wavelengths separated by about 0.1 nm.

A further aspect of the invention is the use of the multiple fiber lasers, having a common pump source, together with external modulators to form a transmitter for use in a wavelength division multiplexed system. The width of the operating window and the capabilities of the wavelength selective feedback devices provide the opportunity for multiplexing a large number of signals onto a single waveguide fiber.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a schematic representation of multiple fiber lasers having a common pump and alternative modular units connected to the respective laser outputs.

Figs. 2 and 3 are more detailed schematics of a respective one of the fiber lasers of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is an illustration of a ring fiber laser configuration.

Fig. 5 is an illustration of a fiber laser in which one reflecting element is a non-linear loop mirror.

Fig. 6 is an illustration of a figure eight fiber laser.

Detailed Description of the Invention

A multiple laser optical circuit in which the lasers share a pump source is shown in Fig. 1. Pump laser 4 is

coupled to N lasers, labelled 1 through N, by means of a 1
x N splitter. N is an integer which is limited only by the
available pump power and the power requirements of lasers
and amplifiers using the pump light. The lasers each
5 include an active optical fiber 10 having a reflector 8 at
one end and a wavelength selective reflector or filter 12,
to feed back a particular light wavelength into the active
fiber, at the other end. The wavelength selective reflector
12 can be changed to feed back, in different lasers, a
10 different one of the plurality of wavelengths generated by
the plurality of possible electron transitions which result
from doping the waveguide fiber. The active species in the
laser fiber may be erbium, which is chosen because it
provides transitions which emit light in the wavelength
15 range 1520 nm to 1575 nm. This wavelength range is
coincident with the low attenuation window of the silica
based waveguide fiber. Thus, the circuit of Fig. 1 is
readily configured as a wavelength division multiplexing
(WDM) light source for use in this preferred wavelength
20 window.

The pump light is coupled into the respective lasers at
points 11. The insertion point of the pump light is not
important provided the point lies between the reflector 8
and the wavelength selective reflector 12. A typical
25 reflector 8 has an efficiency near 100%. The wavelength
selective reflector 12 is partially transmitting to provide
an exit for the laser light. One skilled in the art will
understand that either of the reflectors may also be
wavelength selective. That is, the percent reflectivity is
30 independent of wavelength selectivity feature. An external
modulator 14 serves to transform the laser light into light
signals which carry information. Optical amplifiers 24 may
be inserted into the optical circuit before or after the
external modulator 14. The optical amplifiers
35 advantageously can receive pump energy from common pump 4

through the optical waveguide 26 associated with the second laser from the top of Fig. 1. The pump waveguides for the other optical amplifiers in the circuit of Fig. 1 are not shown.

5 Fig. 2 shows a modular embodiment of one branch of the optical circuit of Fig. 1. The branch contains one fiber laser shown as module 22. The module has an input port to receive pump light from pump source 4 and splitter 6 and an output port which is coupled to an external modulator 14.
10 An optical amplifier module 24 is coupled to the output of modulator 14. The branch optical circuit of Fig. 2 may be assembled by making five optical connections, a task which has been simplified by advances in connector and coupler design.

15 A benefit in terms of flexibility can be derived by decreasing the number of components in a module. For example, the laser module 22 can be separated into two modules, one containing the pump, the splitter, the active fiber and the reflector 8, and another containing the
20 selective wavelength reflector. The wavelength of the laser could thus be changed by connecting a different wavelength selective module. The splitter can be modularized so that the number of lasers sharing a pump could be changed by inserting a splitter, having a different N value, between a
25 pump module and the N laser modules. The novel concept of modular parts in a WDM system includes the large number of simple and complex modules which are tailored to fit particular system requirements.

30 Another embodiment of a single laser branch of the optical circuit of Fig. 1 is given in Fig.3. In this case, two amplifier modules 24, on either side of external modulator 14, share the common pump 4. A useful modular design of this embodiment is a first module containing the pump 4 and splitter 6, a second module 22 containing the

laser, and a third module containing the two optical amplifiers and the external modulator.

The design of the laser itself encompasses numerous alternatives. A ring laser design is shown in Fig. 4. In this case the feedback is provided by the waveguide path which closes upon itself. The wavelength selective absorber 26 is chosen to absorb wavelengths other than a preselected one at which laser light is to be generated. The pump 4 is coupled into the ring at an arbitrary point. Laser light is coupled out of the ring containing the active fiber 10 into waveguide 28 by means of a coupler 30. The position of coupler 30 on the ring is in general not important.

In another laser embodiment, Fig. 5, the reflective means at one end of the fiber laser is a non-linear optical loop mirror 32. Here again pump 4 is coupled to the fiber laser at an arbitrary point. Light of a selected wavelength passes through the partially reflecting, wavelength selective device 12 into output waveguide 18.

An alternative embodiment using a non-linear optical loop mirror 32 is shown in Fig. 6. The end of the loop mirror is coupled through absorbing filter 26 to the active fiber 10, thereby forming a figure eight shaped laser cavity. Pump 4 is coupled into the laser waveguide at an arbitrary point. Laser light can be coupled out of the laser waveguide at essentially any convenient point.

The modularized and connectorized design of the components of the optical circuits described herein affords the flexibility of easily adding passive or active optical components to the circuit such as optical switches or filters, optical attenuators, and dispersion compensating means such as a specially configured waveguide fiber.

Although particular embodiments of the invention have been disclosed and described, the invention is nonetheless limited only by the following claims.

We claim:

1. An optical circuit for providing laser light at a plurality of wavelengths, comprising:

a plurality of active fiber lasers, each said laser
5 having a first and a second end, the first end having a reflective optical element;

a pump laser to provide a common pumping source for the fiber lasers;

a $1 \times N$ coupler, wherein N is an integer, for coupling
10 light from the common pump laser into each of the active fiber lasers; and,

means for selective feedback to the fiber laser of a wavelength, characteristic of the active fiber lasers, optically coupled to the respective second ends of the fiber
15 lasers.

2. The optical circuit of claim 1 wherein the selective feedback wavelength is different for each of the plurality of fiber lasers.

20

3. The optical circuit of claim 1 wherein the means for selective feedback of a wavelength is selected from the group consisting of a grating, a loop mirror, an etalon filter, an interferometric filter, a dielectric or metallic
25 mirror, and combinations of these.

4. The optical circuit of claim 3 wherein the means for selective feedback of a wavelength is a modular unit which may be optically connected and disconnected from the second
30 end of the fiber laser.

5. The optical circuit of claim 1 further including external modulating means optically coupled to at least one fiber laser for modulating the light output of the fiber
35 laser.

6. The optical circuit of claim 5 further including at least one optical amplifier optically coupled to receive signal light from an external modulating means and pump light from the common pump laser.

5

7. The optical circuit of claim 5 further including at least one optical amplifier optically coupled between a fiber laser and the corresponding external modulating means, to amplify and transmit laser light to the external
10 modulator, and optically coupled to receive pump light from the common pump laser.

8. The optical circuit of claim 6 further including at least one optical amplifier optically coupled between a
15 fiber laser and the corresponding external modulating means, to amplify and transmit laser light to the external modulator, and optically coupled to receive pump light from the common pump laser.

20 9. The optical circuit of claim 8 wherein any of the plurality of fiber lasers, the 1 x N couplers, the means for selective feedback of a wavelength, the external modulating means, and the optical amplifiers are modular.

25 10. The optical circuit of claim 1 wherein the different selective feedback wavelengths are in the range of about 1520 nm to 1575 nm and are separated each from any other by a pre-selected amount.

30 11. The optical circuit of claim 10 wherein the pre-selected amount of wavelength separation is not less than 0.1 nm.

35 12. A wavelength division multiplexed optical system, comprising:

an optical circuit, in accordance with claim 1, for providing laser light at a plurality of wavelengths from a plurality of waveguide fiber lasers; and,

a plurality of external modulating means optically coupled to a respective one of each of the fiber lasers to modulate the light emerging therefrom.

13. The wavelength division multiplexed optical system of claim 12 further including at least one optical amplifier optically coupled to receive output light from a fiber laser and pump light from the common pump laser.

14. The wavelength division multiplexed optical system of claim 12 further including at least one optical amplifier optically coupled to receive fiber laser light from the external modulating means and pump light from the common pump laser.

15. The wavelength division multiplexed optical system of claim 12 further including, for a pre-selected number of fiber lasers and external modulating means combinations, respective optical amplifiers optically coupled to receive signal light from the external modulating means and pump light from the common pump laser, and respective optical amplifiers optically coupled between the respective fiber lasers and external modulating means and optically coupled to receive pump light from the common pump laser.

16. The wavelength division multiplexed optical system of claim 15 wherein any of the plurality of fiber lasers, the 1 x N coupler, the means for selectively reflecting a wavelength, the external modulating means, and the optical amplifiers are modular.

17. The wavelength division multiplexed optical system of either of claims 14 or 15 further including one or more

modular units, optically coupled to transmit light from at least one of the fiber lasers, selected from the group consisting of an optical waveguide dispersion compensator, an optical filter, an optical attenuator and an optical switch.

5

18. The wavelength division multiplexed optical system of claim 12 wherein the output wavelengths of the fiber lasers lie in the range of about 1520 nm to 1575 nm and are separated each from every other by no less than 0.1 nm.

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FIG. 1

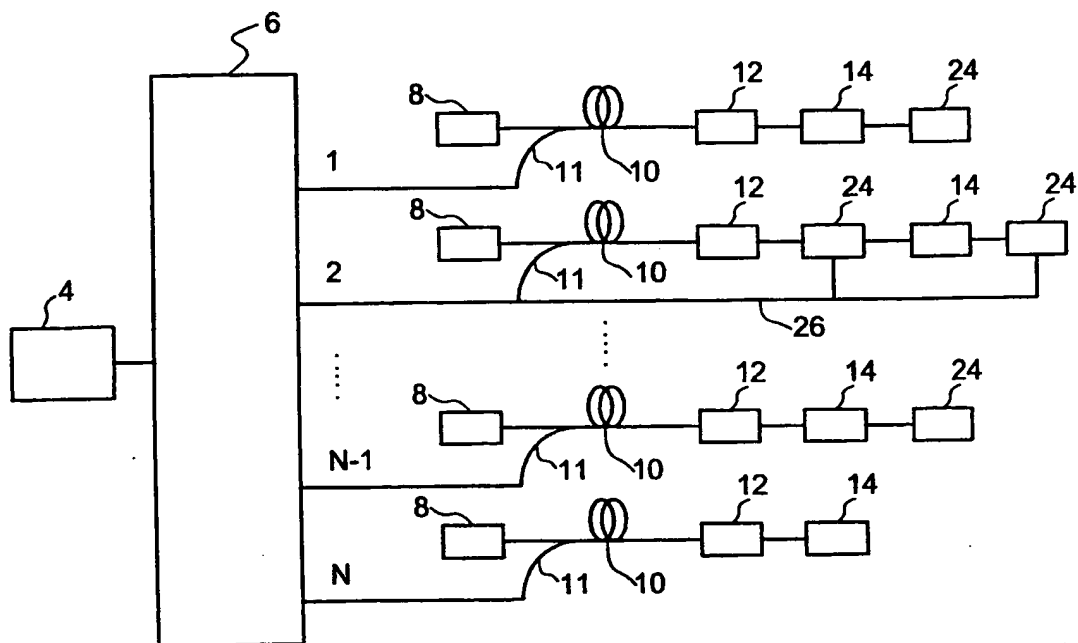
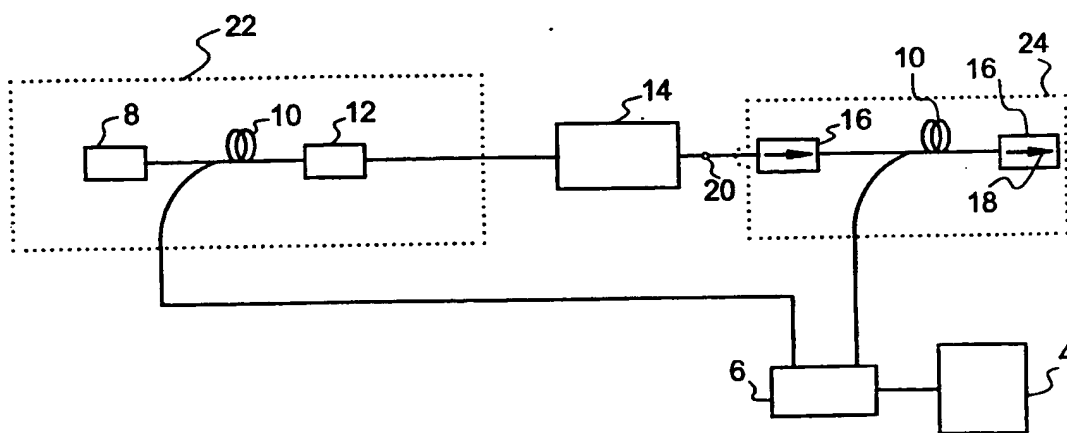


FIG. 2



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FIG. 3

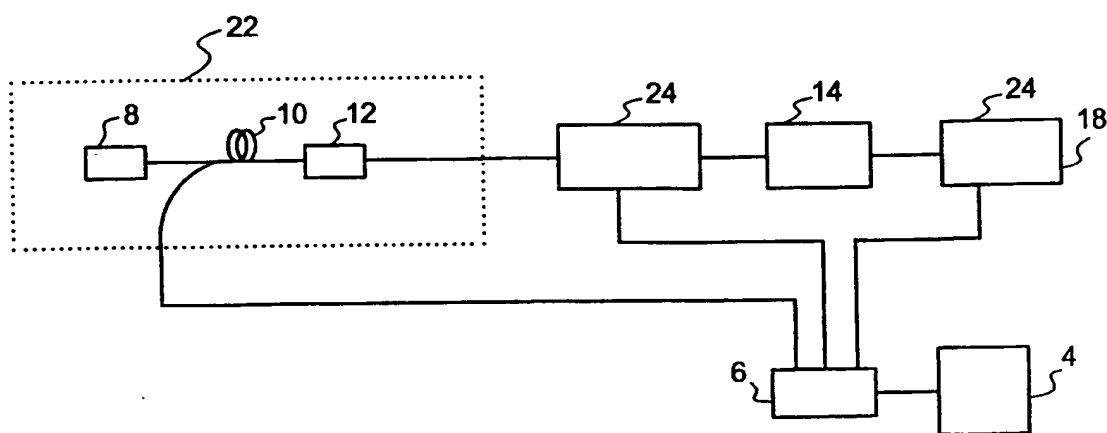


FIG. 4

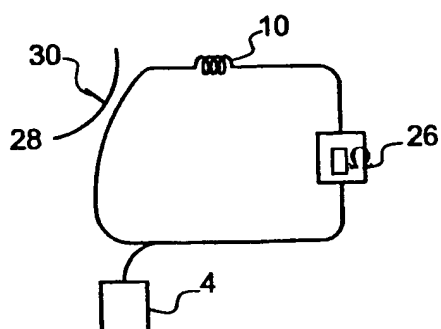


FIG. 5

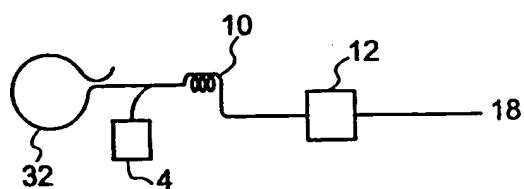
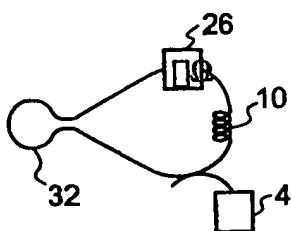


FIG. 6



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In. .ational Application No

PCT/US 98/02227

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 H01S3/06 H01S3/094 H01S3/23 H04J14/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

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IPC 6 H01S

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	GB 2 295 291 A (BURDEN PETER) 22 May 1996 see abstract; figure 3	1,12
A	US 5 392 154 A (CHANG GEE-KUNG ET AL) 21 February 1995 see column 5, line 45 - line 53; figure 2	1,12
A	SUCHA G ET AL: "SYNCHRONICATION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY COUPLED, PASSIVELY MODE-LOCKED FIBER LASERS" OPTICS LETTERS, vol. 21, no. 19, 1 October 1996, pages 1570-1572, XP000630419 see page 1570, left-hand column, line 40 - right-hand column, line 3; figure 1	1

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Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	AKAGAWA K ET AL: "SYNCHRONIZATION OF PULSED TI:SAPPHIRE LASERS AND ITS APPLICATION TODIFFERENCE FREQUENCY MIXING FOR TUNABLE INFRARED GENERATION" APPLIED OPTICS, vol. 35, no. 15, 20 May 1996, pages 2570-2575, XP000589857 see figure 2	1-3
A	EP 0 603 925 A (PIRELLI CAVI SPA) 29 June 1994 see figures 1,2	1-8

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PCT/US 98/02227

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